

Other ARTHROPODA.

<i>Æpus Robinii</i> , <i>Lab.</i> J.	Larvæ of Diptera. G.
<i>Ochthebius Lejoli</i> , <i>Leach.</i> J.	<i>Ammonothea longipes</i> , <i>Hodg.</i> J., G.,
<i>Philhydrus melanocephalus</i> , <i>Oliv.</i>	S.
G.	<i>Pycnogonum littorale</i> , <i>Ström.</i> J., G.
<i>Æpophilus Bonnairei</i> , <i>Sign.</i> J., S.	<i>Halacarus</i> , sp. ?
<i>Corixa</i> , sp. G.	

MOLLUSCA*.

<i>Doris flammea</i> , <i>Ald. & Hancock.</i> J.,	<i>Triopa claviger</i> , <i>Müll.</i> J., G.
G.	<i>Pleurobranchius membranaceus</i> ,
— <i>tuberculata</i> , <i>Ald. & Hancock.</i> J.,	<i>Mont.</i> J., G., H.
G., S.	<i>Eledone cirrhosa</i> , <i>Lam.</i> H.
— <i>Johnstoni</i> , <i>Ald. & Hancock.</i> J.,	<i>Ommastrephes sagittatus</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
G.	H.
<i>Eolis Cuvieri</i> , <i>Lam.</i> J., G.	

CHORDATA.

<i>Balanoglossus sarniensis</i> , <i>Köhl.</i> H.	<i>Amphioxus lanceolatus</i> , <i>Yarr.</i> H.
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- Fig. 1.* *Balanoglossus sarniensis*, drawn from three fragments forming a complete individual, preserved in spirits.
Fig. 2. *Æpophilus Bonnairei*, larva, × 22.
Fig. 3. One of the valves of the sheath of the female genital armature, × 38.
Fig. 4. Abdomen of the male seen from above, × 24.
Fig. 5. Leg of larva, × 28.
Fig. 6. Adult female, dorsal surface, × 12.
Fig. 7. Adult female, ventral surface, × 12.
Fig. 8. Rostrum of adult, × 30.
Fig. 9. Rostrum of larva, × 30.

XXXVI.—*Note on Pachymetopon and the Australian Species of Pimelepterus.* By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, Keeper of the Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE type specimen of *Pachymetopon grande* was transferred to the British Museum when the collection of the Zoological Society was broken up. Some time after the publication of the first description of the fish (*Günth. Fish.* i. p. 424) I ascertained from the MS. catalogue of the society that the specimen was originally obtained by the late Sir A. Smith at the Cape of Good Hope. No other individual has come under my notice since; but I have no doubt that naturalists residing at the Cape would have no difficulty in obtaining other examples. Fresh specimens preserved in spirits and skeletons of this fish are desiderata in every museum.

The fish described by Steindachner as *Pachymetopon Guentheri* (*Sitzungsber. Wien. Ak.* lx. 1870, p. 135) is also from the Cape of Good Hope, and probably not specifically distinct from *P. grande*. The characters in which this second species is considered to differ are the proportionate length of the head

* To be added to M. Duprey's lists.

and the number of scales in the lateral line. But it should be remembered that the type specimen of *P. grande* is stuffed, and that the arrangement of the scales is not so regular that the number of scales in the lateral line would correspond to that of the transverse series above the line. The latter are more numerous and were counted by me; Steindachner's statement seems to refer to the former. Also difference in size and age should be taken into consideration; but Steindachner has omitted to state the size of his specimen.

A stuffed specimen in excellent condition, 30 inches long, which we received from the New South Wales Court of the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883 under the name of *Pachymetopon grande*, was of particular interest, as it led to the discovery that the fishes which Australian ichthyologists introduced into their lists as *Pachymetopon* are nothing but species of *Pimelepterus*, a genus which is entirely left out of their ichthyological fauna. Thus the specimen from the Sydney Museum is a species closely allied to *Pimelepterus fuscus*, from which, however, it may be distinguished by the larger scales on the back (fewer longitudinal series—nine, instead of eleven or twelve) and by the shorter horizontal roots of the teeth. To this species, then, probably belongs the fish enumerated by Mr. Macleay under the name of *Pachymetopon grande* (Cat. Austr. Fish. i. p. 106). Finally, the *Pachymetopon squamosum* of the same author and Dr. Alleyne (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, i. p. 275, pl. ix. fig. 1) is the common *Pimelepterus cinerascens* of Forskål or *Pimelepterus tahmel* of Rüppell, which ranges from the Red Sea, through the Indian Ocean, into the Pacific, and the occurrence of which on the coast of New Guinea has been already recorded by Cuvier and Valenciennes (Hist. Nat. Poiss. vol. vii. p. 270).

The diagnosis of the *Pimelepterus* from Port Jackson is as follows:—

Pimelepterus sydneyanus.

D. $\frac{11}{11}$. A. $\frac{3}{11}$. L. lat. 67. L. transv. $\frac{9}{13}$.*

The height of the body is nearly one third of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two ninths. Width of the interorbital space but little less than one half of the length of the head. The soft dorsal fin and anal are a little lower than the spinous. Pectoral as long as the head without snout. The horizontal root of the incisors is not much longer than the vertical part. Coloration uniform.

Port Jackson.

* The formula given by Macleay for his *Pachymetopon* is simply copied from my description and transferred to the fish misnamed by him.